No drink has more health, strength, good cheer and pleasure to the cupful than



WHAT CONGRESSMEN SAY.

PROSPECTS AND NEED OF BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION.

PROSPERITY AND PLENTY OF MONEY IN IOWA-

PRESSURE FOR NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS-MR. CANNON TALKS ABOUT CUR-

RENCY LEGISLATION AND

APPROPRIATIONS

[BY TELEGRAPE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 2 .- "What, in your opinion, is the prospect of bankruptcy legislation at the coming session?" asked a Tribune correspondent to-day of General Henderson, of Iowa, who is chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary,

which has jurisdiction of the subject.
"Well, as to that, it is rather early for me to express an opinion. On Monday I propose to introduce a bankruptcy bill, which will be substantially identical with the one passed by the House of Representatives in the last Congress. There has also been referred to this committee the bill passed by the Senate at the special ses sion. There will be a meeting of the committee early in the week, and we will exchange views on the subject and see what prospect there is of fa-vorable committee action. Then a sub-committee will take the matter up and frame a measure, either substitute for the Senate bill or, taking that as basis, propose amendments to it."

"Do you think there is a strong public demand for such legislation?" asked the correspondent. "Yes, I do, and I believe there will be a strong pressure brought to bear in favor of it. Such legislation, properly framed and guarded, is required, in the opinion of a great many people beides myself, and all for the same reason. During the hard times of the last Administration thousands of men went to the wall, and their energies were bottled up, who, if they could find legal re-lease from the chains which now bind them, would again and immediately resume the activities of a business life, and add immensely to the leverage in favor of general business prosperity. They would be able to share in the benefits of the tariff legislation of last summer, and the country would be all the better for it.
"And yet," continued General Henderson, "strong

resistance will undoubtedly be offered to the enactment of such legislation, and no man ought now to attempt to predict what the outcome may be, so ar as the coming session to concerned. The most

I dare say is that my hope is strong."
General Henderson confirmed what many others have said about the return of prosperous conditions in Iowa. "Money is plentiful," he remarked, "so plentiful that it fairly goes begging in our money centres. Formerly loans were freely and easily made on first mortgages on lows farms at 7 per cent and were considered as good and safe investments as could be made. This year the farmers are lending money to one another to pay their debts, and in cities like Dubuque millions of investment capital are idle or employed at rates which would have been scorned several years ago." According to General Henderson, those who are actually suffering, however, are the men who were swamped during the hard times from 1832 to 1897.

DEMAND FOR A BANKRUPTCY BILL

Representative Mercer, of Nebraska, who is chairof the House Committee on Public Building and Grounds, agrees with General Henderson as to the desirability, or rather the necessity, of bankruptcy legislation. In conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-day Mr. Mercer said: "It is absolutely necessary, in my opinion, that a bankruptcy law should be enacted at the coming session. We have thousands of men in Nebraska who were laid flat by the hard times of the last three or four years who will never be able to regain their feet financially speaking, until such a law is passed. If they were released from the burden of indebtedness which is now keeping them down they would at once re-engage in the activities of business, and not only be sharers in but contributors to the prosperity which the Dingley law is restoring to the country, not only by the direct advantages it is giving to American labor and home industries, but by the hope and confidence it has inspired throughout the country. A good bankruptcy law would be fairly supplementary to the new tariff, because it would add to the influences at work in behalf of

National prosperity."
"Your committee will be likely to have its hands full at the coming session," suggested the corre-

"Oh, yes; you remember that there was little er no new public buildings legislation during the last Congress. About two hundred bills for new sites and buildings, increasing the limit of cost of other buildings heretofore authorized, and so on, save already been referred to this committee, and I suppose a tremendous pressure will be exerted to secure action both here and in the House. As general proposition I am in favor of putting n a general proposition I am in tayor of putting new Government buildings wherever they are needed, but of course we cannot build them unless we have money to pay the cost. I strongly hope and telieve that within the next year or two the public revenues will so increase that we will be able to make more liberal appropriations for new public buildings, as well as for other necessary objects. As to what the policy is to be in respect to legislation concerning appropriations for the former at the coming session it is too soon yet to say." PUSION LOSSES IN NEBRASKA.

What about the political campaign in Nebraska

this year?" asked the correspondent. Well, it was an interesting one, and, although we did not accomplish all we hoped to, we did very well under the circumstances, and in my opinion we will do much better next year. When I reluctantly consented to accept the chairmanship of the State Central Committee it was with the understanding that we were to make a still hunt and devote all our energies to effective and quiet organization, with a view to bringing out as full a Republican vote as practicable on Election Day. The Fusionists, on the con-trary, started out with the idea of making a brassband campaign. Speakers were billed for meetings all over the State. Many of the meetings had to be abandoned because there were no audiences for the speakers to address. The farmers were too busy harvesting and marketing their magnificent crops. the merchants were too busy selling them goods, and, in fact, sverybody was too busy to attend po-litical meetings and listen to Fusion oratory. Then Milical meetings and listen to Fusion oratory. Then we started a back-fire through the newspapers and with other literature, and ten days before the election we had the Fusionists whipped. A conference of Fusion leaders was held, and it was agreed that the State was lost unless the tide could be stemmed. Bryan was recalled and made a tour of the State delivering about thirty speeches. The Fusion Governor was put on the stump, the officials of all the State institutions were drafted into the service and everything possible was done to arouse and bring out the Fusion vots. Well, the result was that the average Fusion majority of last vear—11,500—when Holcomb received about 21,000 majority and Bryan 7,600 less, was reduced to about 10,000 this year."

CHAIRMAN CANNON AT WORK Chairman Cannon, of the House Appropriations Committee, was found in his committee-room this afternoon. Work on two of the general appropria-tion bills—the Legislative and the Pension bills has already begun. In reply to a question by a Tribune correspondent as to whether the people in



Liver Complaint, Stomach Disorders, Gout

Taken with meals, it facilitates digestion.

SO-CALLED VICHY IN SYPHONS OR BULK IS NOT VICHY.

220 Broadway, N. Y.

his part of the country are in favor of bankruptcy legislation at the coming session. Mr. Cannon said:
"No, not in the country districts. There is considerable feeling in favor of it in Chicago, and also considerable apposition to it. I understand. It might, perhaps, be a good thing to have a voluntary bankruptcy law, to expire by limitation six months after its enactment.

In reply to another question Mr. Cannon said: "Yes, there are some signs of returning prosperity and a revival of hope and confidence in Illinois. Cattle are bringing good prices, hos not so good, but better than last year, and corn is selling at 20 cents a bushel, which is five cents better than last year, but five cents less than the price ought to be. The country merchants are doing well, and a good many debts are being paid. Labor is better employed. In some cases there has been a sharp advance of wages, while in other cases there has been little or no increase, but steady employment is now given."

"What do you think of the prospect of currency legislation?" asked the correspondent.

"Oh, what's the use of talking about that in the face of the condition of affairs in the Senate? Why, if the House should has a currency bill the Senate would probably strike out everything after the enacting clause and send us a free coinage bill. What's the matter with the currency anyhow, if we can collect revenue enough to pay the current expenses of the Government and have a little left?

Senate would probably strike out everything after the enacting clause and send us a free coinage bill. What's the matter with the currency, anylow, if we can vollect revenue enough to pay the current expenses of the Government and have a little left? So far as the retirement of the greenbacks is concerned, I do not believe that a bill containing that provision could pass the House of Representatives. Then why not let well enough alone? We've got to fight the free silver hattle over again in 1990, and we would better prepare for it."

"What about appropriations?" Chairman Cannon was asked.

"Well, if we keep the driftwood out of the appropriation bills I guess we shall manage to get along, but I do not see how any great reductions can be made. We cannot cut down the appropriations for peasions. As the country grows in population the cost of the postal service naturally and necessarily increases. The expenses of the military and naval establishments cannot be very well reduced. We have got to give a few more artillerymen to man the guns we have put in position, and we have got to mount a few more of the guns we have built. The Navy must have a few more men to man the ships we have built or contracted for, and we must have a new drydock or two to accommodate the new ships when in need of remairs. We will be obliged to pay \$20.00,000 a year for the next two years on contracts already made for river and harbor improvements, and so on. No. I do not see how appropriations or expenditures can be greatly reduced. The fact is the country is growing, and for that simple reason the multifarbound, and the proper and the proper and the men to man the guest of the guest for the next two years on contracts already made for river and harbor improvements, and so on. No. I do not see how appropriations or expenditures can be greatly reduced. The fact is the country is growing, and for that simple reason the multifarbous expenses of the Government are also growing. That's all there is to it.

MONEY FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Chairman Cannon's statement that the appropriations and expenditures cannot be reduchis explanation of the reason why, are not only clear and satisfactory, but suggestive. One of the thoughts suggested is that a way might be found to prevent any great increase at the coming session of Congress or the next one by refraining from the making of any appropriations for river and harbor improvements other than those necessary to meet payments on contracts heretofore made. As Mr. Cannon's statement shows, these appropriations will amount to \$30,000,000 a year for the next two years. In the existing condition of the National finances or any condition likely to arise during the existence of the LVth Congress, that would seem to be a fairly liberal amount to devote to the improvement of rivers and harbors, important as that work undoubtedly is. Fifteen years ago, when the revenues of the Government were redundant, one-half of \$20,000,000 a year for the same kind of work was deemed an excessive amount, and more than twoscore Congressmen who voted for the Jumbo' Biver and Harbor bill of the XLVIIth Congress came to grief on that account. And yet, members of the River and Harbor Committee are beginning to receive expressions of commisseration on account of the vast amount of toil and wory they will be compelled to undergo in the preparation of the 'usual' River and Harbor bill at the coming session. tract system for the improvement of rivers

SPEAKER REED IN WASHINGTON. HS DECLINES TO TALK ABOUT THE PROBABLE

ACTION OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 8 -Speaker Reed arrived in this city this afternoon and took up his old quarters at the Shoreham for the winter. The Speaker said he did not care to express himself concerning any of the important questions which are likely to come before Congress at his session, more than to say that he saw no reason why the session should be protracted. Mr. Reed was accompanied by his sec-retary, Mr. Allen. As soon as his presence in the city was known he had a throng of callers, many of his associates in the House as well as several Senators being among those who paid their re-spects. The Speaker looks exceedingly well, and says he was never in better physical condition.

Speaker Reed was in the city yesterday on his way to Washington. Mr. Reed has been in the far

Boeaker Reed was in the city yesterday on his way to Washington. Mr. Reed has been in the far West on a pleasure tour. He called at "The Times" Building to see his friend. Colonel Augustus G. Paine, and then went down toward Wail-st. He also visited Senator Platt at the latter's office and had a chat with him.

Nelson Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, passed through the city on his way to Washington yesterday. Mr. Dingley gave a long interview outlining the situation, before he left nome, and this interview was published yesterday morning. He said that he had nothing to add to it, and that it expressed his views fully.

Various members of the New-York delegation in Congress are now in the city or have passed through on the way to Washington. Wailace T. Foote, of Port Henry: Sereno E. Payne, of Auburn: Rowland B. Mahany, of Buffalo; George N. Southwick, of Albany, and many from other States are among the pumber. All of them speak vaguely about the probable work to be accomplished by Congress. They do not seem to think that any important financial legislation will be enacted or that the Dingley law will be modified to any great extent.

SENATOR ALLISON ON CUBA AND HAWAII. Washington, Dec. 3.-Senator Allison, who arrived Washington, Dec. 1.—Senator Allison, who arrived in the city last night, said in an interview: "There will be determined opposition in the Senate to the annexation of Hawaii, and it will come from men whose ability is not to be gainsaid."

The Senator says that Hawaii will be taken up before Cuba, if Cuba is discussed at all. He is willing to follow the President's lead in the Cuban question. Practical currency legislation is improbable in the Senate, he thinks, and the appropriations will be kept down to the lowest point.

A PHYSICIAN'S STORY.

From The Washington Star.

From The Washington Star.

"Well, I would hardly be willing to say," responded the physician to an inquiry made by one of a group of listeners, "that a man who committed suicide was insane, for I know several persons who were never suspected of insanity before the act, nor have they been since, who, to my certain knowledge, have attempted suicide. One or two cases have been made public, and have got into the newspapers, but the general majority of them are professional secrets, and no one will ever know of them, except those few who know now. That's one of the responsibilities that a physician takes upon himself.

"I recall one instance where I have saved a man

them are professional secrets, and no one will ever know of them. except those few who know now. That's one of the responsibilities that a physician takes upon himself.

"I recall one instance where I have saved a man from committing suicide, and, though he never showed the slightest symptom of it afterward, I arr positive he was crazy as a loon at the time of the attempt. It happened about its years ago in a Western city, in a hotel where I was the resident physician. I had met the man in the evening after dinner, and had played a game of chess with him in his apartments, the finest suite in the house. He had arrived at the hotel the day before, a lone, and had asked for the best reoms, paying for them in advance. Then he had asked for the house physician, and as one result of our acquaintance we were playing this game of chess. We had had one or two mild drinks during the evening, and after the same was finished he turned the tails upon suicide, having some very interesting and after the same was finished he turned the was his utter aversion to self-murder under any circumstances whatever. He was so firm in his opposition that he almost lost his temper when I ventured the assertion that suicide might be almost justifiable.

"In the midst of this conversation he suddenly went into the adjoining room, and returned with heave got to kill me. My soul would be damned forever if I did it myself, but if you do it my blood will not be on my own hands. There are two revolvers, you take this one—handing me one—and 111 take the other. As you see, they are both loaded and in perfect condition. If you do not shoot me within a minute, I will shoot you. He took out his watch, and, standing five or six feet from me, he counted the ticks, and aimed his guild defectly at my head. I saw by his eye that he was crazy, and that I would have to obey him or pay the penalty of disobedience with my life, and pay the penalty of disobedience with my life, and pay the penalty of disobedience with my life, and pay the penalty of disobedie

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of

It takes the place of coffee at 1 the cost.

Made from pure grains it is nourishing and health-

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

FENCE FOR STOLEN STAMPS.

C. E. MORSON ARRESTED AFTER AN EXCITING STRUGGLE.

THARGED WITH RECEIVING THE PLUNDER OF

After an exciting struggle, in which revolvers were drawn, Postoffice Inspector George H. arrested Charles E. Morson in his saloon, at West Third-st, and Sea Breeze-ave. Coney Island. In the last year burglars have broken into a number of postoffices in various parts of the country, and have stolen postage stamps to the value of \$153,000. Nine of these burglars have so far been arrested, and three have confessed implicating Morson as a "fence" for the dis-Robert Burkhardt, was indicted in Denver, on November 9, on the specific charge of receiving stamps to the value of \$423.90, stolen from the postoffice at Florence. Col., nearly a year and a half ago, on July 9, 1896

Under the direction of the Chief Postal Inspector of the United States George B. Hamlet of Washington, the case was placed in the hands of Inspector Waterbury, of Denver, who has had twenty-five years' experience in running down postoffice thieves. In addition to the burglary at Florence, the postoffices at Cripple Creek, Manitou and Victoria, Col., and South the burglars Waterbury has travelled hundreds of miles. He first had under suspicion a certain W. S. Hostetter, and in June and July last he traced him from Denver to Washington, to Montreal to Ottawa, to Port Arthur, to Lake of the Woods and thence far into the wilds of what is known as the Rainy Lake district, where he found Hostetter prospecting for gold. He arrested him on July 15 and took him back to Denver by way of Winnipeg

AGAIN ON HIS TRAVELS

Subsequently Mr. Waterbury went to New Mexico, Wyoming and Colorado and arrested George H. Burton, William Werth, Frederick Robinson and Oscar Dickens. The two last named and Hostetter have made confessions. implicating many others beside Morson

earned that a package of postage stamps was shipped from Colorado City, and reached Morson at Coney Island on July 20 1806. These were the stamps, valued at \$423.90, which the inspector alleges were stolen from the Florence shipped by the Wells-Fargo & Co. Express, and turned over in Brooklyn to the Long Island Express. On the day after the receipt of the stamps Morson drew his check on the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn for \$319, payable to W. S. Hostetter, and mailed it to the latter at Colorado City. This would seem to show Morson's profits on this one transaction to have been \$104 90.

There were many others under suspicion Morson for fear the others would be frightened away. Inspector Waterbury communicated with John E. Ashe, the inspector in charge in New-York, and he detailed Inspectors Colema King, of Baltimore, to aid Waterbury in running down the thieves and their accomplices. On February 4 last Inspector Waterbury

learned that a letter bearing a special-delivery stamp had been written and mailed to Morson by Hostetter, Robinson and Dickens, warning Morson to beware of the inspectors in New-York Waterbury telegraphed to Inspector Ashe and to Superintendent William J. Carroll, then in charge of Station M, at Coney Island, to make a tracing of the address and have the letter deivered to Morson personally. This was done by Superintendent Carroll, and, though the name was spelled "Morison" instead of Morson, the latter opened it in Carroll's presence and acknowledged it was for him. Still the postal authorities were in no hurry to arrest Morson, but simply kept him under surveillance.

WITH A BENCH WARRANT.

Bearing a bench warrant signed by United States District Judge Moses Hallock, of Denver, and with a certified copy of Morson's indictment, Inspector Waterbury arrived in New-York yesterday and with Inspectors Coleman. Duryea and King went to Brooklyn, where they iald their papers before United States Marshall Henry I. Hayden. He detailed Deputy Marshall Charles Koch to go with them to Coney Island to arrest Morson.

How the arrest was made is told by Inspector Waterbury as follows:

"When we got there, about 12:30 o'clock, we found the front door locked. It is a little, onestory building, and I am told it is a resort for women, both white and black. We went around to the side door and went up to the bar. I saw a full-faced, stout man, about forty-five years old, in his shirt sleeves behind the bar. The only other person in the place was a young man of twenty or so, who, I afterward learned, was Morson's son Walter. I asked the man behind the bar if his name was Charles E. Morson, and he said it was.

"'We have a warrant here for your arrest,' I said.

'I can't help that,' he replied. "'You have been indicted out West,' said I.

"'I can't help that,' said he.

"You have been indicted out west, said I.

"I can't help that," said he.

"We will have to take you back to Denver.'
I said next.

"I can't help that," said he.

"I asked him to let me see his checkbook and he complied. I found the date, July 21, 1896, when he made the check to W. S. Hostetter, of Colorado City, for \$319, and asked him what the check was for. Like a flash he grabbed the book from my hands and flinging it to his son he shouted: "Walter, get away with that—get away quick!"

"The boy made a dash for the back door with the book, shouting for some one as he ran. I started after him and Morson came after me. Deputy Marshal Koch was quick, however, and tripped the boy up, and, while they rolled on the floor, he put the 'darbys' on him. Meanwhile a crowd of rumans rushed in. I had heard that Coney Island was a 'tough' place and was ready for them. They didn't go far."

"You drew your revolver?"

"Well, you needn't say so if I did. We are used to that thing out West. It was pretty hot, though, for a few minutes, and I had a little roll on the floor, too, with old man Morson. We didn't arrest the boy, but we got the checkbook."

host was dead without committing suicide.

The cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes, but she's got on a three-column hat."

didn't arrest the boy, but we got the check-book."

didn't arrest the boy, but we got the check-book."

Late in the day Morson was arraigned before United States Commissioner John Oakey, in the fact that he had been in an asylum was sufficient guarantee that I was telling the truth."

THE ARTIST EXPLAINS.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Here, how's this? I told you to make a single-column cut of this society woman."

"Yes, but she's got on a three-column hat."

didn't arrest the boy, but we got the check-book."

Late in the day Morson was arraigned before United States Commissioner John Oakey, in the Federal Building. Brooklyn. He was represented by John L. Devenny, who alleged that the indictment called for "Morison," while his client's name was Morson, and he took exceptions to most of the testimony of Inspector Waterbury, who said he knew the prisoner to be the one named in the indictment; he had confirmed his opinion as to the identity of Mor-

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1897. son "by actual observation and documentary proof." He added that the Robert Burkhardt, jointly indicted with Morson, had not yet been arrested. There are two Robert Burkhardts and the inspectors are not sure as yet which one

A CONFESSION MADE.

"One of the burglars arrested has confessed to me," testified Inspector Waterbury, "that he, with Hostetter, shipped stolen stamps from Victoria, Col., to Morson, at Coney Island. I Victoria, Col., to Morson, at Coney Island. I have traced them by a continuous record by way of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express and the Long Island express direct into the hands of Morson. Hostetter and Fred Robinson have also acknowledged to me that they received a check for \$319 from Morson, and got the cash thereon. They confess, further, that this money was for the stolen stamps they shipped to Morson. Likewise Oscar Diekend, now awaiting trial at Denver, has confessed that he wrote to Morson from Colorado City warning him to be ware of the inspectors."

Superintendent William J. Carroll, who lives

ware of the inspectors."
Superintendent William J. Carroll, who lives at No. 137 Wilson-st., and is now in charge of Station D, at Fulton-st. and Howard-ave., took the stand and identified Morson as the man who received the letter from Colorado City, and acknowledged it was for him after reading it. Bail was asked for in \$3,500 by Deputy United States District-Attorney R. H. Roy, and the case was continued until Wednesday morning. P. J. Montague, a wholesale liquor-dealer of Courter was the form of the control Montague, a wholesale liquor-dealer of Court-st., went on Morson's bond, and he was set at

To a Tribune reporter Morson said: "This is a trumped-up charge by these inspectors. I never was in Denver or Colorado City, nor do I know any of the men they claim have shipped me postage stamps. I have kept my hotel at Coney Island for the last thirteen years. Before that I kept a saloon for three years in partnership with the late "Arty" Mullen, well known in his day in sporting circles, at the corner of Fulton-st, and Fulton Place, where Loeser's store is now. Twenty years ago I was a banker, with offices at Nos. 38 and 40 Broadway. New-York. I was born in Delancey-st, and at one time kept a saloon in Rivington-st, between the Bowery and Chrystie-st."

Inspector Waterbury says he has so far traced stolen stamps to the value of \$919 to New-York. "We wanted to catch several others beside Morson." he added, "but they have taken fright and are under cover. We will get them yet, however. Morson's place was a notorious fence for the handling of the stamps." To a Tribune reporter Morson said: "This is

THE RAILROAD NOT BLAMED.

PERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY AS TO THE GARRISON'S DISASTER.

Cold Spring, N. Y., Dec. 3.-The sixth and last ession of the Coroner's inquest into the Central Railroad accident at Garrison's was held at the Town Hall, in this village, to-night. At 9:15 clock the jury retired, and they were out an h and a half before they brought in a verdict. With the exception of Charles Daizell, all signed the owing verdict:

We, the jurors, agree that the persons came to their death at about 5.20 a.m. at an accident on the New-York Central Railroad near Garrison's, N. You when six cars and ensine plunged into the Hudson River, and that the nineteen persons were drowned, with the exception of one Williams, who came to his death from loss of blood and shock, and the cause of this accident is unknown to this jury. Dalzell agreed with the above verdict except as o the cause of the accident. He brought in a supolemental verdict to the effect that the cause of the accident "was imperfect construction and main-enance at the particular place of accident."

THE ABOLITION OF DRAWBRIDGES.

REASONS THAT HAVE LED GREAT ENGLISH RAIL-ROADS TO SUBSTITUTE HIGH BRIDGES

OR TUNNELS INSTEAD. From Cassier's Magazine.

From Cassier's Magazine.

Recent examples of drawbridge construction in the United States show that the disadvantages of this michael of crossing natisable streams or this are at present being realized to their fullest extent. It is now a good many years since the competition between the great railway companies of Great Britain had the effect, first, of abolishing ferry links in the chain of transportation and, second, of sending frawbridges of all kinds to join the lefunct forries. The rule for the English railway companies then became either high-level bridge or tunnel. High-level bridges were thrown across the Menal Straits, the Frith of Tay, the Frith of Forth, the Tyne and other navigable waters, while the Thames, the Mersey and the Severn were pleated with tunnels. There years and in mist dases apparently unremunerative engineering works were arought about to gain a saving in minutes, coupled with a thorough carriage between great cities. Fifteen minutes gain or loss in the fee-hour run from liverpoof to London seems a small mistier, but when a ough carriage between great cities. Fureen interest gain or loss in the fee-hour run from laverpoel to London seems a small matter, but when a
ferry trip across the Mersey to Diverbead was
added to the few minutes deany in remaining London, the sensitive through-passenger traffic practically deserted one great railway system and gave
its paironage to another. It must be remembered
in this connection that English railways always
agree to charge the same rates between competing
passenger points, so that the railroad which labors
under any natural disadvantage has to make ap
for it, not by cheaper fares, but by increasing the

agree to charge the same rates between competing passenger points, so that the railroad which labors under any natural disselvantage has to make up for it, not by cheaper fares, but by increasing the frequency of its trains and generally improving its service. The tunnelling of the Mersey or the bringing of the Forti, interfore, instead of being a question of a few passenger fares more or less, becomes a policy upon which the future prosperity of the investing railway may depend.

But, forcies being inaturships for the reasons already indicated, it may be asked why the English railway companies have shown such an antipathy to drawbridges. The answer to this is that all trains must slow down approaching a drawbridge, that the belayed by its opening as the slowest freight trains, and—a matter which English railway companies always carefully consider—every drawbridge has in it the possibilities of an accident, the damages of which would pay the additional cost of a perfectly safe high-level bridge or tunnel.

Applying these remarks to the recent construction and equipment of drawbridges in the United States, we find that all the English objections to their use exist with even more force. Direct railway communication between the two largest cities in the country—New-York and Chicago—and their respective outignous territory is dependent upon drawardges. During the beavy morning or evening suburban traffle in these cities, the opening and closing of a drawbridge, no matter how quickiv accomplished, means the stalling of half a logen trains. The elaborate derailment plans, with special signals and signal towers, attached to all the railway drawbridges in the United States, hear elequent testimony to the well-grounded fear that the best human agency mist sometimes fail in keeping the moving train out of the open draw.

Moreover as all navigable waters in the United States are under Federal jurisdiction, while the land on either side is under the control of the respective States the natural condition of increase thus en

PLUCKING GEESE ALIVE.

From The London Daily Mail.

PLUCKING GEESE ALIVE.

From The London Daily Mail.

It will be a surprise to a great many people who are getting their appetities ready for the savory christman goose to learn that the practice of plucking geese alive still obtains in some parts of the country, especially in Lincolnshire.

Divers opinions are entertained with regard to the process. Some persons hold it to-be cruel, while others think otherwise. The task is invariably allotted to a man who is known as a goose-puller. His mode of procedure is, to say the least, effective. Having caught his goose, be tucks the head of the captured bird under his left arm, and forthwith proceeds to the laying-on of hands, and forthwith proceeds to the laying-on of hands, and in a short time the bird is set free, shorn of feathers on breast, sides, back and top of the wings. The effect is not pleasing to the eye, and distracts from the beauty and symmetry of the bird. Its advantage, however, is said to be that by the time it is ready for the poulterers it has increased two pounds in weight.

The contentions of those who hold the practice to be a reprehensible one are that the plucking causes a good deal of suffering, that considerable pressure has to be exerted to keep the bird in position while the operation is in progress, and the effects of the exposure to the weather after the plucking, to say nothing of the fright to the bird in being caught and subjected to this treatment, constitute cruelty. On the other hand, those who have been plucking geese for years by the hundreds and thousands maintain that if the feathers were not plucked they would drop off. They go further, and say it is rather an advantage to the bird than otherwise, that a goose that has been plucked they would not be of the same quality, and, as a marketable commodity, it would not be so valuable. There was no cruelty, they argue. The whole process only took about five minutes. An experienced puller reckons that he merely draws his fingers along the body, and that when he dees that the whole of t

THE ANIMUS.

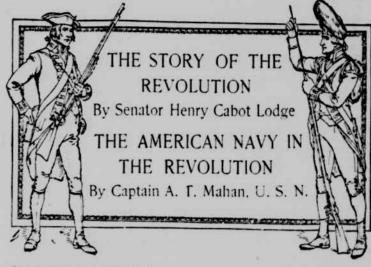
From The Indianapolis Journal.

Beggs—There is something lacking in Berry's make-up as a gentleman. I can't exactly explain it it is something intangible—

Meigs—Intangible: That means he can't be touched.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZIN

The full Prospectus in small book form, in colors, with illustrations (cover and decorations by Maxfield Parrish), will be sent upon application,



SENATOR LODGE has just completed his great historical work, and it is now to be one of Scribner's leading features for '98, running throughout the year. It was undertaken with two ideas

(1.) To present the fight for American independence—not as a dry history, but a vivid picture of a vital struggle, reproducing the atmosphere and feeling of the time.

(2.) To make clear the historical significance and proportion the events described, as they can now be discerned with the perspective of years and with the aid of authoritative scholarship such as the author of "The Life of Washington" brings to bear upon the work.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S ARTICLES will authoritatively complement "The Story of the Revolution." They deal largely with the romantic side of our sea fighting. In one paper he writes of Paul Jones and the Bonhomme Richard. Another will tell about an unknown and, what Captain Mahan considers, unappreciated campaign in Lake Champlain in 1776. For the latter he has some curious data. The whole series will make a notable addition to the historic literature of our nation.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PICTURES.—For the first time all the modern art forces and resources are to be brought to bear upon the Revolution. There will be several hundred pictures reproduced from paintings and drawings specially made for the series by Howard Pyle, the well-known historic illustrator, Carlton T. Chapman, the marine artist, B. West Clinedinst, E. C. Peixotto, and other artists; also a selected list of portraits and facsimiles from rare sources.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE'S FIRST LONG NOVEL-"RED ROCK-A CHRONICLE OF RECONSTRUCTION," will be

Scribner's leading fiction serial during '98. Mr. -Page has hitherto written of the Old South or the New South; he now writes with all the richness of color that has gained him so much affection, the novel of the era when the Old South was lost for-ever and the New South had not yet found itself. Mr. Page has devoted four years to the story, and he considers it his best work. (It will be illustrated by B. West Clinedinst.)

"THE WORKERS" in a new field-Walter A. WYCKOFF, the college graduate who became a day laborer, will continue the story of his two years' experiment. In '98 he will tell about his experience with sweat-shop laborers and anarchists in Chicago and the problems of organized labor in city districts. (W. R. Leigh is now in Chicago illustrating it.)



POLITICAL REMINISCENCES by Senator Hoar. who is a shrewd observer and a witty writer, and has been in public life for forty-five years. These recol-lections extend from the time of Webster to the present decade. They include many anecdotes.

"LIFE AT GIRLS' COLLEGES," like the articles on "Undergraduate Life at Harvard, Princton, and Yale," will tell of the manners, customs, and life of various American college girls. (Illustrated from life SEXATOR HOAR, and actual scenes by artists who will make special studies of each college.)

ROBERT GRANT'S "SEARCHLIGHT LETTERS" will be his replies to various letters brought to him in consequence of his "Reflections of a Married Man" and "The Opinions of a Philos-

SHORT FICTION .- The Scribner policy is to cultivate no one style of fiction or ephemeral tendency, but to get the test story. Among those to contribute during 1898 are RUDYARD KIPLING. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, GEORGE W. CABLE and KENNETH GRAHAME.

THE CONDUCT of GREAT BUSINESSES. Articles, which have been so successful this year, will be continued. THE MODERN THEATRE, THE 2 MINE, etc., will be described from the business point of view.



SOME OF THE ART FEATURES

ALBERT HERTER won the Scribner colored-cover prize offered last year. His four compositions will appear in the spring.

RUSSELL STURGIS, the well-known art critic, will have special charge of the department "THE FIELD OF ART," presenting not only his own point of view, but contributions from other critics. This will make the Department not only authoritative, but catholic.



ARTICLES ON ARTISTS. There will appear from time to time during the year appreciations of the work of American artists, such as McLure Hamilton, by Harrison S. Morris; Homer Martin, by W. C. Brownell; Wilton Lockwood, by T. R. Sullivan; Theodore Robinson, by A. F. Jaccaci. There will also be an article on Ruskin by Spielmann. (The articles will be illustrated by material from the works of the artists themselves.

An unfinished drawing "A New York Day." C. Gibson.

ent engaged upon for the magazine.

STUDIES BY C. D. GIBSON. A series of drawings called "A New York Day," and another, "The Seven Ages of American Women," are the most important pieces of work that Mr. Gibson is at pres-

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-167 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK.